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EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/798,316	Applicant(s) YOSHITANI, AKIHIRO	
	Examiner Chad Dickerson	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract exceeds the recommended word length and is more than one page. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 4-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ito '525 (US Pat No 5414525).

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Re claim 4: Ito '525 discloses a method of controlling a network terminal apparatus having a display for displaying a bitmap image and a receiver for receiving data from a network, said method comprising:

an expanding step of expanding compressed image data, which has been received by said receiver, sequentially from the portion of the data received (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a creating step of creating preview image data sequentially based upon the expanded image data (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22); and

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a display step of displaying the preview image data sequentially by said display (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Ito '525 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the method according to claim 4, wherein said expanding step executes expansion processing sequentially whenever a fixed amount of the compressed image data is received (i.e. the CPU (10) is used cause the expansion unit (24) to expand the image data on a block basis when the CCU receives compressed image data in the facsimile device. The expansion unit (24) expands the portion of the received image data before all of the compressed image data is received based on the different channels used to relay different blocks of information before others and also based the information shown on figure 8, which displays blocks of information expanded before all of the different blocks are received. The expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the sequential manner of expansion of the image data since it is image data one after another in a sequence; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Ito '525 are disclosed above.

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Ito '525 discloses the method according to claim 4, further comprising a printing step of printing expanded image data by a printer engine (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and a printer has a printer engine in order to perform the printing feature; col. 3, lines 1-68).

Re claim 7: Ito '525 discloses a computer program product that includes a recording medium storing a program implemented by a network terminal apparatus having a display for displaying a bitmap image and a receiver for receiving data from a network, said program including:

code of an expanding step of expanding compressed image data, which has been received by said receiver, sequentially from the portion of the data received (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another. It is understood that the CPU executes different types of programs stored on the ROM in order to operate the apparatus; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of a creating step of creating preview image data sequentially based upon the expanded image data (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display

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when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system.

The display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22); and

code of a display step of displaying the preview image data sequentially by said display (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Ito '525 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the computer program product according to claim 7, wherein said code of the expanding step executes expansion processing sequentially whenever a fixed amount of the compressed image data is received (i.e. the CPU (10) is used cause the expansion unit (24) to expand the image data on a block basis when the CCU receives compressed image data in the facsimile device. The expansion unit (24) expands the portion of the received image data before all of the compressed image data is received based on the different channels used to relay different blocks of information before others and also based the information shown on figure 8, which displays blocks

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of information expanded before all of the different blocks are received. The expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the sequential manner of expansion of the image data since it is image data one after another in a sequence; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Ito '525 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the computer program according to claim 7, further comprising code of a printing step of printing expanded image data by a printer engine (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and a printer has a printer engine in order to perform the printing feature; col. 3, lines 1-68).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-3 and 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 (US Pat No 5819261).

Re claim 1: Ito '525 discloses a network terminal apparatus comprising:

a display for displaying (i.e. in Ito '525, the system has an output unit such as a video output or a CRT display; see fig. 1; col. 3, lines 1-68);

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a receiver for receiving data from a network (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

an expanding unit for expanding compressed image data (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

a creating unit for creating preview image data based upon the image data (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22); and

a controller which, when the compressed image data is received by said receiver, is for causing said expanding unit to expand a portion of the received image data even before all compressed image data is received (i.e. the CPU (10) is used cause the expansion unit (24) to expand the image data on a block basis when the CCU receives compressed image data in the facsimile device. The expansion unit (24) expands the portion of the received image data before all of the compressed image data is received based on the different channels used to relay different blocks of information before others and also based the information shown on figure 8, which displays blocks of

information expanded before all of the different blocks are received; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22), causing said creating unit to create preview image data based upon the expanded image data, and causing said display to display the preview image data (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach displaying a bitmap image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261.

Takahashi '261 discloses displaying a bitmap image (i.e. in Takahashi '261, the system discloses displaying a plurality of thumbnail images on a display device. The system of Takahashi '261 discloses a thumbnail that consists of a file with contents corresponding to draw data and this data converted into a bitmap format. This information converted into a bitmap format makes up the thumbnail that can be displayed on the display device, which performs the feature of displaying a bitmap image; see col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of displaying a bitmap image in order to have thumbnail images displayed on a display device (as stated in Takahashi '261 col. 26, lines 55-67).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the device according to claim 1, wherein whenever a fixed amount of the compressed image data is received, said controller causes said expanding unit to execute expansion processing sequentially (i.e. the CPU (10) is used cause the expansion unit (24) to expand the image data on a block basis when the CCU receives compressed image data in the facsimile device. The expansion unit (24) expands the portion of the received image data before all of the compressed image data is received based on the different channels is used to relay different blocks of information before others and also based the information shown on figure 8, which displays blocks of information expanded before all of the different blocks are received; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22), causes said creating unit to create preview image data based upon the expanded image data and causes said display to sequentially display the preview image data created (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the device according to claim 1, further comprising a printing unit capable of printing image data (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data; col. 3, lines 1-68).

Re claim 10: Ito '525 discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising:

a receiver for receiving data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

a decoder for sequentially decoding a portion of image data that corresponds to received data whenever a fixed amount of data constituting part of an image is received by said receiver (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a generator for generating image data corresponding to the portion of the image data decoded (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is

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performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display for displaying the image based upon the image generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22); and

a printer for printing out data, which corresponds to the image displayed on said display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach receiving facsimile data, reduced-size image, if a print command has been entered.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses receiving facsimile data (i.e. mentioned in col. 41, lines 53-59, the system discloses processing a document that is associated with a file in the information equipment or on facsimile data received via a modem; see col. 41, lines 53-59),

reduced-size image (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

if a print command has been entered (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of receiving facsimile data, reduced-size image, printing if a print command has been entered in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 are disclosed above. Ito '525 discloses the apparatus according to claim 10, said printer prints out data corresponding to the image being displayed (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display (i.e. in the system of Takahashi, images to be printed in the system can be displayed as thumbnail images to the user first in order to confirm the contents of the image data. While the image data is opened on the user interface, the user can input a print request command in order to initiate the printing of the image data on the user's interface. The thumbnail image is considered as the reduced-size image data that is generated to be displayed on the user interface; see figs. 22, 30-33; col. 33, lines 19-67, col. 34, lines 1-67, col. 35, lines 1-67 col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display in order to have the system print a file when the user inputs a print request command of a file from the user interface when the file is opened on the user interface (as stated in Takahashi '261 col. 36, lines 32-58).

Re claim 12: Ito '525 discloses a method of controlling a facsimile apparatus, comprising:

a receiving step of receiving data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block by block basis, which is a fixed amount of information; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

a decoding step of decoding the data and generating image data whenever a fixed amount of data is received at said receiving step (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22); and

a printing step of printing out facsimile data, which corresponds to the image displayed at said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step; a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step; facsimile data, reduced-size image data, if a print command has been entered.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step (i.e. when the system of Takahashi '261 discloses the description of the thumbnail images, the disclosure reveals that the file contents that are converted into bitmap data are then enlarged or reduced to a bitmap of 60x60 pixels. This shows an example of once the image is converted into a bitmap, the bitmap image is reduced to a certain pixel range; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step (i.e. the same information reduced to show a bitmap image reduced to a certain pixel value, this information is displayed on a display device. The information displayed on the display device is from the reduced bitmap image data that was converted earlier in the process of creating a bitmap image to be displayed; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

facsimile data (i.e. mentioned in col. 41, lines 53-59, the system discloses processing a document that is associated with a file in the information equipment or on facsimile data received via a modem; see col. 41, lines 53-59),

reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

if a print command has been entered (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step, a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, if a print command has been entered in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

Re claim 13: Ito '525 discloses a computer program product that includes a recording medium storing a program for controlling a facsimile apparatus, said program comprising:

code of a receiving step of receiving data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block-by-block basis, which is a fixed amount of information. It is understood that the CPU executes different types of programs stored on the ROM in order to operate the apparatus; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

code of a decoding step of sequentially decoding the data and generating image data whenever a fixed amount of data is received by the code of said receiving step (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22); and

code of a printing step of printing out data, which corresponds to the image displayed by the code of said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a

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printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step; code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, if a print command has been entered.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261.

Takahashi '261 discloses a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step (i.e. when the system of Takahashi '261 discloses the description of the thumbnail images, the disclosure reveals that the file contents that are converted into bitmap data are then enlarged or reduced to a bitmap of 60x60 pixels. This shows an example of once the image is converted into a bitmap, the bitmap image is reduced to a certain pixel range; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step (i.e. the same information reduced to show a bitmap image reduced to a certain pixel value, this information is displayed on a display device. The information displayed on the display device is from the reduced bitmap image data that was converted earlier in the process of creating a

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bitmap image to be displayed; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13),

facsimile data (i.e. mentioned in col. 41, lines 53-59, the system discloses processing a document that is associated with a file in the information equipment or on facsimile data received via a modem; see col. 41, lines 53-59),

reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

if a print command has been entered (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step, code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, if a print command has been entered in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

8. Nagashima '574 (US Pat No 6438574) discloses the system of receiving facsimile data and being able to preview the information and print the information based on buttons that sends commands in the system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)- 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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CD/CD
Chad Dickerson
October 22, 2007

AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

10/26/07